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Samuel Bell	Robert Gemmill, Collon	John Roberts, Woodbourne
Walter Coulson	John Barbour, Plantation	James Spence
Robt. Johnston, Seymourhill	Andrew Craig, Presbyterian	Walter Roberts, Woodbourne
John Johnston, Dunmurry	Minister	Jacob Bell, Trumery
William Hunter, Dunmurry	Richard Greer, jun.	Thomas Newburn.
William McCall Derriaghy	George Dunn	

PUBLIC OCCURRENCES.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOTANIC GARDEN
AT HULL.

It will gratify the lovers of botany to learn that the projected establishment of a Botanic Garden at Hull, has been successfully carried into execution. A general meeting of the subscribers took place on the 7th of February, to receive the report of the provisional committee, and to form laws for the regulation of the institution. From the former it appears, that five acres of land, a mile distant from the town, have been purchased for £.1100, and laid out in a garden, comprising ample space for one specimen of every tree, shrub, and plant, now in the kingdom; a pond thirty yards long, for aquatics; quarters for bog and alpine plants; and ground for hot and green-houses, which will be forthwith erected; the garden will be intersected by spacious gravel walks, forming a total extent of nearly three quarters of a mile. Two neat lodges, one appropriated to the general use of the subscribers, the other to a house for the Curator, have been built; Mr. Donn, nephew to the respectable director of the Cambridge Garden, has been engaged as Curator; and through his exertions and the important advice and assistance of William Roscoe, esq. and of Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden, at Liverpool, such progress has been made in completing the design, that it is expected the garden will be opened to the subscribers in May next. The report concluded by expressing the hope of the committee, that the friends of the institution would use their exertions towards procuring for the garden the roots and seeds of rare plants, particularly of the British species, and donations of books and dried plants for its library and herbarium.

EDINBURGH INSTITUTE.

In hours of relaxation from business, men will have amusement. The efforts of moralists have therefore, properly been directed to persuade them to adept those, which are not only innocent in themselves, but ultimately lead to mental and moral improvement. Sentiments, somewhat simi-

lar to these, have lately been diffused, with uncommon rapidity, among the thinking part of the people of Scotland; and various societies have arisen for the purpose of promoting the dissemination of knowledge. Views, something analogous to them, must have actuated a few individuals in Edinburgh; for they in September 1810, formed a society, to which they gave the name of "the Edinburgh Institute." The principal object this institution has in view, is, to have lectures delivered in a popular manner, on scientific and literary subjects, at a moderate expense, (so moderate as to make it accessible to all who have the least taste for such studies*) and at convenient hours to those whose professional avocations prevent them from attending academical prelections. It is also intended that a meeting shall be held monthly, for reading original papers, on scientific, philosophical, or literary subjects. The members, however, being mostly engaged in the active bustle of commercial pursuit these papers have not hitherto been numerous. The management of this institution is vested in a council of twenty, elected annually from among the members. The Rev. William Tennant, I.L.D. M.A.S. is the present president. The arrangement for the second session, which commenced on the first of October 1811, and will terminate in May 1812, are lectures on natural philosophy, meteorology, electricity, and galvanism, philosophy of history, and oratory. There is reason to suppose that the professors of the Edinburgh university look upon this institution in a favourable manner, already has one of them†, with the munificent liberality of a great mind, given the most substantial proofs of his approbation. The founders of the institution have several ulterior projects in view, such as the purchase of a complete set of philosophical apparatus, the formation of a museum, &c. but the execution of these plans must eventually depend upon the support which the citizens of Edinburgh are dispo-

* One guinea annually.

† Professor Christison.

sed to afford ; and unfortunately they have not, *hitherto*, been much distinguished for that public spirit which alone can secure the existence of an institution founded upon liberal principles, and depending upon popular favour for its continuance.—It will not *now* be said that the being able to give a rational account of the phenomena which the material world continually exhibits, has a tendency to render men less fit for the discharge of the duties of the merchant or the manufacturer. And that many intelligent persons will rejoice to learn that one other cause, however, small its effect may be, is added to those which are, by slow, but certain steps, meliorating the condition of mankind, and hastening the dissemination of right opinions, by diffusing the principles of an enlightened philosophy and a pure religion.

Female Society for Clothing the Poor.

Some time ago a number of Females in Belfast, many of whom are of the first ranks, formed themselves into a society for the benevolent purpose of supplying the poor with clothing. The sum demanded of subscribers is only one penny per week. However trifling these contributions may appear, they have, even for the short time the society has been established, been productive of great good, and have demonstrated how much may be done by a small sum under proper economy and care. These important requisites have been most scrupulously attended to by the Ladies who have the management of this little fund. Various articles for female clothing have been purchased at the lowest wholesale prices, and have been made up without any expence. The names of such persons as were judged needful of such articles were transmitted to the managers, and some of the Ladies visited and investigated the case of every applicant. To those who were most needful, tickets were given, and on Saturday last they attended at the House of Industry, where the Ladies distributed among them, 45 petticoats—13 bedgowns—18 calico shifts—12 flannel ditto—12 caps—15 handkerchiefs—12 flannel waistcoats ; and the following articles for children—19 frocks—25 petticoats—41 shifts, different sizes—13 caps. Thus not less than 84 families have received assistance in comfortable articles of cloathing, from the small contributions of this society, whose funds we hope will, like the widow's barrel of meal and cruse of oil, never fail. A young Lady lately deceased, bequeathed five guineas for the use of the Society.

BOLTON MEETING.

A requisition for calling a meeting of the inhabitants of Great and Little Bolton, for the purpose of taking into consideration the distressed and alarming situation of the town and neighbourhood, and the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for Peace, having been presented to the Borough-Reeves, signed by 195 respectable house-holders, a general meeting of the inhabitants was convened, by whom it was unanimously resolved, that many of the inhabitants of this town, so long famed for its industry and ingenuity, are almost in a state of starvation : that the distress is so extreme, that any further delay in informing the Legislature of their situation cannot be deemed proper or prudent. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the war in which we have been so long unfortunately engaged, has been the immediate cause of almost ruining our commerce, reducing many of our respectable tradesmen to bankruptcy, thousands of our industrious artisans to extreme indigence, pauperism, and want, without even a distant hope of any alleviation of their extreme sufferings ; whilst it has drained our country of its blood and treasure, loaded us with innumerable taxes ; deluged us with a paper currency, whereby confidence is nearly annihilated, and a numerous and respectable body of the community reduced below one fourth of the value of their wonted labour ; whilst every article of subsistence has risen in more than a two fold proportion.—That this meeting sees with the most lively concern, the very imperfect and inadequate state of the representation in the Commons House of Parliament, and that it is to the decayed and corrupt state of the representation of the people they owe the frequency of those destructive wars, which have drained their country of its resources, and reduced it to a state of wretchedness, misery, and want.—They therefore resolved on a petition of the Legislature, that measures may be adopted conducive of a speedy and honourable peace.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY FOR THE RECOVERY OF PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD, founded in London, in 1774, to preserve from death persons apparently killed by lightning, cold, drowning, &c., have since their formation saved 3640 lives, recovered upwards of 16,000 claimants, and by their example promoted the establishment of similar societies in Great Britain, Ireland, and many other parts of the world.